tion was an odious one to Northern men, and that its exe-cution was painful to them; and he doubted not that such was the fact. Objections had been urged against the pre-sent law growing out of its details; and it had been urged sent law growing out of its details; and it had been urged that the proceedings under it were summary, and not according to the usual rules of proceeding. In reply to this, he would say that the provision of the Constitution contemplated summary proceedings, and such had been the decision of all the courts. It had also been urged that the law was too stringent, and therefore the South need not expect it to be executed. It was true that the provisions of the law were stringent; and why were they so? It was because the action of the people of the North had created a necessity for it. He then argued the necessity of maintaining the present law, and remarked that he did not mean to say that the repeal of the fugitive slave law, without the enactment of one equally effective, would lead to out the enactment of one equally effective, would lead to a dissolution of the Union—for he knew there were many who would be disposed to laugh at such an assertion—but he could here prove to such men as were rational that

it would lead to such a result.

He then proceeded to consider the second point, that the compromise measures, being laws of the land, re-solutions to re-affirm them would be idle and mischievous. So did not think our English ancestors. The Magna Charta Lord Coke told us, was re-affirmed thirty-two times; an this was done whenever liberty was in danger. He did not consider that the danger in reference to slavery was over; and he would be an unfaithful representative if he should tell his constituents that all danger had passed. The compromise measures were several steps upon the road that would lead them to safety; but they had not arrived at that point yet by a great deal. The country might be firm if they persevere in putting down agitation; and if the two great parties of the country would come out and conduct the next canvass with fidelity to the Constitution, these aliens would find their safety in quieting their ma-chinations. The monster which had been prowling about and disturbing the public peace had been killed; but before he received his death wound he had, like the pesti lence that walketh in darkness, crept into almost every hole and corner of the Union, and left his accursed eggs behind him. The patriots should hunt them out and crush them forever. Only let them bask in the sunshine, and they would hatch into life and become hideous reptiles, which would defile, the very ground upon which they

Mr. CARTTER said that this constant, untiring, and ceaseless agitation from the South was perpetrated upon their ears from day to day; and he would enter his protest against it. So solemn had these compromise measures become, under the avowal just made, that the gentleman from Virginia, who denounced a portion of them as un-constitutional when they were passed, now came forward to canonize them into the Constitution, and to pronounce that the repeal of one of these measures would be a repeal of the Constitution, and Congress had no legislative right to do it.

Mr. BAYLY. I addressed myself to two points.

Mr. CARTTER. I am taking up the first.
Mr. BAYLY. I have spoken only of the Territorial and

fugitive slave bills.

Mr. CARTTER said that the language of the gentleman from Virginia, in opening his argument, was that the fugitive slave law was a law to execute the provisions of the Constitution, and it would be unconstitutional to repeal it.

Mr. BAYLY. I would inquire of the gentleman what law I have asked to be canonized into the Constitution?

Mr. CARTTER. The only one you like. Mr. BAYLY. The others have already been canonized,

and are irrepealable.

Mr. CARTTER denied the whole doctrine. It was a pure legal sophistry as was ever uttered. To assert that the body which created a law had no power to repeal it amounted to a self-evident absurdity. The refusal of Congress to enact a law to carry out the provision of the Con-stitution relative to the reclamation of fugitive slaves would be a refusal to do a constitutional duty, and this was all it would be; and he agreed with the gentleman from Virginia that if a majority should refuse to carry out this provision of the Constitution, it would authorize re volution-not peaceable secession, but revolution.

In relation to the second argument of the gentleman from Virginia, he (Mr. C.) thought it was a little remarkable that acts which scarcely received a majority, with all the patronage brought to their aid—a set of measures which belonged to no party, or no man—should become so vitally necessary to the maintenance of the Republic. If this were so, our country was in an alarming condition. The bill under consideration was then set aside to be reported to the House, with the recommendation that i The Navy Pension bill was then taken up, and the same

action taken on it as on the preceding bill.

The committee rose and reported its action to the House

The House then proceeded to consider the bills reporte by the Committee of the Whole, viz. the Invalid Pension and Navy Pension bills, and they were severally read the third time and passed.

The House then adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1852.

IN SENATE.

Mr. SUMNER presented the memorial of the represen tatives of the religious Society of Friends in New Eng-land, in which they ask for the repeal of the fugitive slave law. The memorial proceeds:

slave law. The memorial proceeds:

"We therefore respectfully but earnestly and sincerely intreat you to repeal the law of the last Congress respecting fugitive slaves; lat, and principally, because of its injustice towards a long sorely oppressed and deeply injured people; and 2d, in order that we, together with other conscientious sufferers, may be exonerated from the penalties which it imposes on all who, in faithfulness to their Divine Master and in discharge of their obligations to their distressed fellow-men, feel bound to regulate their conduct, even under the heaviest penalties which man can inflict for so doing, by the divine injunction, 'all things whatsoever you would that men should do to you, do ye even so unto them;' and by the other commandment, 'thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and thy neighbor as thyself.'

ment, 'thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and thy neighbor as thyself.'

"We fervently desire that He who has declared through his servant that it is righteousness which exalteth a nation, but that sin is a reproach to any people, may replenish your hearts with wisdom, and enable you to do justice and judgment speedily, that so the blessings of such as are ready to perish may come upon you, and the peace and welfare of our beloved country may be promoted and established upon a permanent basis; for 'the work of righteousness shall be peace, and the effect of righteousness quietness and assurance forever.'

Mr. Summen took occasion to say that the memorial was commended by the character of the association for

was commended by the character of the association from which it emanated, and that at some future time he should feel it a duty to deliver his views at length on the subject of which the document treated. Justice required that both sides should be heard, and he trusted it would not

Mr. SUMMER took occasion to say that the memorial would not settlers under the homestead bill have a right, to settle upon the alternate sections reserved by this bill in this case, what became of the argument that these read measures would benefit the United States?

Mr. RICHARDSON replied that the lands reserved in be asking too much to bespeak the candid attention of the Senate while he would set forth convictions deeply cherished in his State, though disregarded elsewhere, and to which he was bound by every sentiment of his heart, by every fibre of his being, by all his devotion to his country, all his love to God and man. When he did undertake that duty, he should not say any thing that could be regarded as sectional, unless the Constitution and the sentiments of its fathers were sectional. He hoped to be able to show that freedom and not slavery was national, while slavery and not freedom was sectional. He moved while stavery and not freedom was sectional. He moved to refer the memorial to the Committee on the Judiciary. Mr. MANGUM paid a compliment to the Society of Friends as a law-abiding people, and was willing that the petition should be received, as he believed had been the

practice from the days of Washington.

Ine CHAIR informed Mr. M. that the petition was al-

ready received.

Mr. MANGUM then moved to lay the motion of refer-

ence on the table.

Mr. Mangum withdrew his motion at the suggestion of

Mr. DAWSON desired to know if it was the intention of gentlemen to re-open this agitating question? From the very solemn and impressive manner and the overflow of recomposition for the secondary he hoped he would have no concealments, nor make any attempt to hide his views in dust and clouds. He (Mr. D.) was ready to meet the question, and desired that there might be a bold and manly openness evinced by the other side. If gentlemen again desired to throw firebrands into the national councils, let them do so, and take the responsibility. Now was the time, now was the hour, and not to tell them of what was to be done on future occasions. He was was ready then to meet the question in all its phases, having not the slightest disposition to evade it. He wished to let the country see the men and measures around wished to let the country see the men and measures around wished to let the country see the men and measures around where the question is a little of the who's on the state of the Union, (Mr. Skytonia, in the country, and not to tell them who so, and take the responsibility. Now was the time, now was the hour, and not to tell them was tready then to meet the question in all its phases, having not the slightest disposition to evade it. He wished to let the country see the men and measures around wished to let the country see the men and measures around which is the control of the Who's on the state of the Union, (Mr. Skytonia, in the country, and not to tell them contained to the current of the indian Department, and for the indian Department, and swith various Indian tribes, and whith various Indian tribes, and their carrent of the Union, (Mr. Skytonia, in the current of the Union, (Mr. Skytonia, in the union, (Mr. Skytonia, in the Union, (Mr. Skyto

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Atchison, Badger, Bell, Bradbury, Bright, Brodhead, Brooke, Cass, Clemens, Cooper, Dawson, DeSaussure, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Downs, Felch, Fish, Foot, Geyer, Hunter, James, Jones of Iowa, Jones of Tennessee, King, Mailory, Mangum, Miller, Norris, Pearce, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Smith, Soule, Spruance, Toucey, Underwood, Upham, and Weller—40.

NAYS—Messrs. Borland, Chase, Davis, Dodge of Wisconsin, Hale, Hamlin, Seward, Sumner, Wade, and Walker—10.

Other memorials were presented and referred.

By Mr. MILLER: From citizens of New Jersey, asking the passage of a law by which the introduction of foreign paupers into the United States may be effectually pro-

Messrs. DAVIS, FISH, and CHASE presented se petitions in favor of the enactment of the homestead bill. By Mr. RUSK: From Juan Fernandez, asking indemnity for cattle destroyed by the Indians in Texas.

BILL PASSED. The bill granting lands to the States of Louisiana and Mississippi in aid of the construction of certain railroads therein was read a third time and passed.

On motion by Mr. HUNTER, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the deficiency bill, which had been reported to the Senate.

The question was on concurring in the amendments made in Committee of the Whole.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

Several of these amendments were concurred in, others, after debate, were modified. The amendment relating to giving increased compensa-ion to the Collins line of steamers was read, when Mr. CHASE moved to amend it; the effect of which was to authorize the Postmaster General to advertise for proposals to perform the service after the 31st Decem-ber, 1854.

This amendment led to a protracted discussion, in which everal Senators participated; when Mr. BORLAND desiring to deliver his views

On motion of Mr. CASS, the Senate adjourned

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The House resumed the consideration of the bill he Senate to grant to certain settlers on the Menomone ourchase, north of Fox river, the right of pre-emption the question being on the substitute for said bill yesterday reported by the Committee on Public Lands, which prooses to extend the right of pre-emption to all settlers on nsurveyed public lands.

The bill was then read the third time and passed.

The SPEAKER then proceeded to call reports from

LAND FOR RAILROADS.

Mr. HALL, from the Committee on Public Lands, to which was referred the bill of the Senate to grant the right of way to the State of Missouri, and a portion of the pu lic lands, to aid in the construction of certain railroads in said State, reported the same back with an amendment. Mr. H. remarked that this Senate bill was precisely the same bill which had been discussed in the House for seve-ral weeks during the early part of the session, and which was then referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. The Committee on Public Lands had reported back this Senate bill with one single amendm viz. to strike out the fifth section and insert a different provision. The fifth section of the Senate bill provided that the lands granted by the bill shall be disposed of only as the work shall progress, and that if the work shall not be completed within ten years, then the sales of the land shall cease, and the money obtained therefrom shall revert to the Treasury of the United States. The Committee on Public Lands had offered a substitute for this sectee on Public Lands had offered a substitute for this section, providing that these lands shall only be disposed of in this way: that the lands along twenty miles of the road distinctly understood.

Mr. POLK. If the gentleman said so, I wish is called a gentle may be disposed of first, and no more; and that when the line shall be finished through these twenty miles, the Gov-ernqr of the State shall certify that fact to the Secretary of the Interior. Then the State of Missouri may sell the lands twenty miles further on the road, and so en until the road shall be finished; but if the road shall not until the road shall be finished; but if the road shall not be finished within ten years, then the sales shall cease, and the land remaining shall revert to the United States.

At the commencement of the session he urged as a At the commencement of the session he urged, as a reason for the immediate passage or rejection of a bill imilar to this, that its reference would place it beyond their reach; but that bill was referred, and four months' experience had taught gentlemen that its reference had proved its defeat. All he now asked of the House was that they would vote for or against the bill, and either pass it or kill it. With a view of bringing the House to a direct vote, he would demand the previous question. He, however, withdrew the demand for the previous quesion at the request of-

Mr. RICHARDSON, who expressed himself in favor of the bill, believing it to be the best means of disposing of the public domain; as it brought into the market and enabled the Government to dispose of alternate sections of the public lands which otherwise would not have been sold. He stated that he wished to offer an amendment to the bill, the object of which was to connect with one of the roads proposed in the bill a road in Illinois, thus con-necting these roads with those running to the Atlantic

Mr. SUTHERLAND desired to ask the gentleman from linois, or the chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, Illinois, or the chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, two questions. The bill was to grant lands te the State of Missouri on certain conditions. Would either of the gentlemen tell him whether the Committee on Public Lands expected or would say that if these lands were not sold according to the conditions upon which it was proposed to grant them, they would ever come back to the Government of the United States? He would ask gentlemen to point out a single instance in the history of the legislation of this country where lands which had been surrendered by Government upon conditions, and those conditions had by Government upon conditions, and those conditions had not been complied with, had ever reverted to the Gov-

Mr. RICHARDSON replied that in donations of land to the States, no State, so far as he knew, had failed to apply them to the purposes for which they were granted by he Government.

Mr. SUTHERLAND wished to ask a second question,

which he thought should be answered by every gentleman which he thought should be answered by every gentleman before voting for the bill. The only ground upon which any body urged the constitutionality of these railroad measures was, that by their adoption the Government of the United States would be benefited, inasmuch as they would enhance the value of the lands reserved for the United States. The House had just passed the homestead bill, and if they should pass the bill under consideration, would not settlers under the homestead bill have a right to settle upon the alternate sections reserved by this bill

the bill were not open to settlement.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. When they are, they settled.

Mr. RICHARDSON. That is another question

Mr. RICHARDSON. That is another questic in. When the time arrives, and the gentleman makes his inquiry, I will answer it. I demand the previous question.

Mr. BISSELL appealed to his colleague to withdraw his amendment, as it would embarrass the hill.

Mr. RICHARDSON said that he did not wish to emamendment.

Mr. DEAN moved to lay the bill Mr. DEAN moved to lay the bill on the table, which The demand for the previous nonded: Ayes 69, noes 66.

onded: Ayes 69, noes 66 Pending the question on ord viz. on the amendment, the yes and nays having been or-

Mr. ASHE moved that the deration of the report of the Pennsylvania contest which motion was yeas and the Speaker voting in the 3 negative, the motion was less than the speaker to the consistence of Elections in the consistence o

INDIAN APPR' JPRIATI ON BILL-POLITICS.

that Congress was under precisely the same obligation to pass all laws which are necessary to execute the provisions of the Constitution that it was to abstain from the enactment of all laws which are prohibited under the enactment of all laws which are prohibited under the enactment of all laws which are prohibited under the enactment of all laws which are prohibited under the constitution; and when once Congress had passed a law necessary to execute the provisions of the Constitution, it was as unconstitutional to repeal it as it was to enact a law which the Constitution absolutely forbid. If he was right in this position, he certainly was right in denying the proposition that they had a right to repeal the present law of Congress for the extradition of fugitive slaves, unless the very law making the repeal substituted other provisions equally effective.

The enemies of the fugitive slave law, or the most intelligent of them, seemed themselves to have seen this and hence they had taken the position that this law is unconstitutional. They assumed that that provision of the Constitution imposed this duty upon the States, but conferred no power upon the General Government. This he defined, and argued to show that it was the plain and obvious meaning of the clause of the Constitution in reference to the reclamation of fugitive slaves that Congress should act upon this subject.

They had been told that this provision of the Constitution was no addous one to Northern men, and that its exercition was painful to them; and he doubted not that such them; and he doubted not that such them; and he constitution that provision of the constitution in reference to the reclamation of fugitive slaves that Congress should act upon this subject.

They had been told that this provision of the Constitution in reference to the reclamation of fugitive slaves that Congress should act upon this subject.

They had been told that this provision of the Constitution in reference to the reclamation of fugitive slaves that Congress should a

soil parties. When he made the remark about Free-soilers, he stated that there were three Whigs only north of the Potemac who voted for the fugitive slave bill. If this was a reckless assertion, the truth itself was reckless. Mr. WHITE then quoted the words Mr. Polk used on

the occasion referred to.

Mr. POLK said that there were not two States North which the Whigs could carry, separated from the Abolitio

Mr. WHITE did not admit the position assumed by the gentleman from Tennessee. If there was any party which was entitled to the merit of being called the compromise was enutted to the merit of being called the compromise party, it was the Whig party of the South. But patriot-ism passed these measures, and he hoped patriotism enough remained to sustain them. He then referred to the action of Mr. Clay on this sub-ject, when he was in the Senate and second the sub-

He then referred to the action of Mr. Clay on this subject, when he was in the Senate, and passed a glowing eulogium upon his services.

He regretted that there was dissension in the Whig party, and that they could not unite on this great measure, so as to present a uniform front. He hoped that the Convention soon to assemble would erect a platform upon which all the party could stand united as a band of brothers. If they did not intend to fall the standard that

which all the party could stand united as a stand of inc-thers. If they did not intend to fight together under the old banner, they should strike it and dissolve. If, how-ever, it was their intention to cling together, they should buckle on their armor for political warfare, and, march-ing shoulder to shoulder, do battle in a common cause, re-Siving never to lay down their arms until they should stack them for victory,
Mr. W. then spoke in reference to the administration

President Fillmore, declaring that it had been managed with a degree of wisdom, virtue and patriotism unsurpassed since the days of Washington. It was not to be denied that he was the preference of the Whig party in Kentucky; and if he should receive the nomination of Kentucky; and if he should receive the nomination of the Baltimore Convention, it would be echoed among the hills and valleys of Kentucky in notes of jby and gladness. If another person should be selected, although the people of his State might weep over the defeat of President Fillmore, they could not forget their allegiance to party and their loyalty to principle.

He then spoke in terms of praise of Mr. Webster, and also referred in high complimentary terms to Gen. Scott, declaring that, notwithstanding what had been said of the latter, he was as good a compromise man as any member.

marks he desired to submit now he would much have pre-ferred to make some time since, upon the introduction of the resolutions declaring the compromise a finality. He voted against the introduction of those resolutions, and against them on their final passage, for the reasons stated in the resolutions themselves, that any further agitation of these questions at this time was useless and unnelatter, he was as good a compromise man as any member

of the House.

Mr. POLK was gratified to be able to state that every aspirant for the Presidency is the Democratic party had written a letter, in which he took the grant that he would be able to state that every aspirant for the property of the property veto any bill for the amendment, alteration, or repeal of the fugitive slave law. Was the gentleman authorized to say the same for Gen. Scott?

Mr. WHITE hoped that Gen. Scott would never make

of these questions at this time was useless and unne-cessary; and not being one of those who believed that dis-cussion on one side of the question was not agitation, while discussion on the other side was, he could see no benefit likely to accrue to the country from their passage. The only result of it, to his mind, was the opening again of this whole agitation, and making it an element in the next Presidential election. It was but reviving and fanning into a flame coals which, if left alone, would have Mr. WHITE hoped that Gen. Scott would never make any such declaration. It was not Whig doctrine. He be-lieved that Gen. Scott would be incapable of riding in upon a Nicholson letter. Old Churubusco had never taken the position of fifty-four forty and fell back to forty-nine, thus eing compelled to make a disgraceful retreat.

Mr. POLK. Does the gentleman intend to cast a slur
pon one with whom I am so closely connected?

Mr. WHITE. Not by any means.
Mr. POLK. I would owe it to him to repel it. Mr. WHITE. The official acts of a public man are public property; and as such I claim a right to speak of them, regardless of consequences, and with a full sense of what ss of consequences, and with a full sense of what

ver responsibility may attach to them.

Mr. POLK. I do not intend to deny the gentleman that privilege, but claim the privilege, with a full knowledge of the responsibility, to stand prepared to defend the me-mory of one so closely connected with me in the face of

he world.

Mr. WHITE. The gentleman can receive my applogy or not, as he pleases. I have made it as I believed t became a gentleman. I told him I intended no reflection.

Mr. POLK. If the gentleman said so, I wish it to be

ence to Gen. Scott.
Mr. MARSHALL, of Kentucky, followed, and replied

to the remarks made by his colleague (Mr. Grav) some days since. He disclaimed any attempt, in signing the upon to define. He did not blame the gentleman for this, but he did blame him for attempting, by his speech, to create the impression in Kentucky that his (Mr. M.'s) object in signing the address he had alluded to was to cast a censure upon him and the rest of his colleagues who happened to remain in that caucus, and who, as the learned protector of the Kentucky delegation, would gather them all under his wing as a hen gathered her chickens or her brood. He (Mr. M.) would tell what the real object of his colleague was, and he should have confessed it at once. His real object was to put himself before the people of Kentucky on his (Mr. M.'s) line; for, although the gentleman in his sounding speech had complained of the address as an attack upon him, yet the gentleman himself had taken infinitely good care to cover every one of the positions laid down in that address.

Mr. M. then replied at length to the remarks of Mr. Grey, in conclusion remarking that it would be as utterly impossible for mortal man to wring the sun from the

impossible for mortal man to wring the sun from the heavens as to induce the men of Kentucky to stand up to any candidate—no matter how he might be herakted, no any candidate—no matter how he might be neramed, no matter with whom he might be associated—where banner did not contain, in the poetical language of his young colleague, (Mr. White,) in letters of living light, so that the humblest mountaineer and cottager might be able to see and understand it, that he was in favor of the fugitive

lave law and the finality of the compromise.

The committee then rose and the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1852.

IN SENATE.

The following memorials and petitions were presented

and appropriately referred:

By Mr. MALLORY: Two memorials from James Mont By Mr. MALLORY: Two memorials from James Montgomery, the one asking that an invention of his for preventing the explosion of steam boilers may be tested, under his superintendence, on board one of the Government steamers, and the other asking Congress to aid him in the construction of a steamer, which he says will be able to transport the mails from New York to Liverpool in six drays, and from Newfoundland to the same place in four; and which at the same time will be suitable for war

purposes.

By Mr. BERRIEN: From John James Flournoy, Georgia, complaining of having been illegally deprived of certain lands ceded by Georgia to the United States. Numerous memorials were presented by Messrs. SE-WARD, SHIELDS, WADE, SMITH, MILLER, FISH,

WARD, SHIELDS, WADE, SMITH, MILLER, FISH, and MASON, in favor of the homestead bill.

Mr. MASON, in presenting his memorials, said if the memorialists entertained the sentiments contained in the memorial, he felt sure they were very unlike those of the citizens of Virginia generally, and protested against the presentation of the memorials being taken as evidence of his being favorable to the measure.

By Mr. UNDERWOOD: From two of his female constituents, named Sarah Tanner and Lucinda Tanner. Friday for the consideration of private bills, with a view to take up the deficiency bill, expressing the hope that the motion might prevail, and all amendments be acted

By Mr. UNDERWOOD: From two of his female constituents, named Sarah Tanner and Lucinda Tanner, stating that they had advanced \$1,500 to enable Mr. Tippett to test an invention for preventing the explosion of steam boilers, which sum was found insufficient, and they express the opinion, as they had given \$1,500 out of their private purse, that Congress could scarcely fail to give \$1,500 more out of the public purse for so praiseworthy

an object.

Memorials were also presented by the CHAIR, MessraJONES, of Iowa, MALLORY, SEWARD, SHIELDS,
MASON, and FISH.

DEFICIENCY BILL

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the deficiency bill, the amendment pending being the proviso of the clause to authorize the Postmaster General to advertise proposals for carrying the mail after the 31st of December, 1854.

Mr. BORLAND rose and addressed the Senate at YEAS—Messrs, Adams, Atchison, Badger, Bell, Bright, Brodhead, Brooke, Chase, Cooper, DeSanssure, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Fish, Geyer, Hale, Hunter, James, Jones of Iowa, King, Mangum, Mason, Miller, Rusk, Seward, Smith, Soule, Spruance, Toucey, Underwood, Wade, and Weller—31.

NAYS—Messrs, Borland, Butler, Cass, Dodge of Wisconsin, Felch, Hamlin, Mallory, Norris, Pratt, Sebastian, Sumner Upham, and Walker—13.

And to insert in lieu thereof the following:

Provided, That after the 30th of June, 1854, the rate of compensation shall not exceed \$19,250, unless Congress in the asan time shall otherwise provide.

Mr. BELL advocated his amendment.

Mr. RUSK spoke against the amendment as unwise and

RUSK spoke against the amendment as unwise an apolitic.

Mr. DAWSON sustained the amendment, which would

mable him, if adopted, to vote for the amendment of the ommittee.

After an unsuccessful motion to adjourn, the debate was continued until a late hour; when the Senate adjour without taking any question.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BOCOCK demanded the yeas and nays on the adop

the third time.

The question being on the passage of the bill, (the morning hour having expired)—

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL-SLAVERY.

they would transmit them unimpaired to suc

emblem of progress and great American ideas—the principle that the legislation of the country was at all times

COMPENSATION OF MEMBERS

Mr. McMULLEN asked the unanimous consent of the House to introduce, in pursuance of previous notice, a

FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1852.

IN SENATE.

Mr. BADGER moved to suspend the further reading of the journal, on the ground that it was very long, and no one was paying the slightest attention to it; which motion

prevailed.

Mr. HUNTER moved to suspend the rule setting apart

on to-day.

Mr. BADGER intimated that the regular course of busi-

Mr. HUNTER observed that after they had established the finality of the deficiency bill he would gladly hear his friend from North Carolina (Mr. B.) on the finality of the

Mr. WALKER contended for the observance of the rule

devoting the day to private business, and demanded the yeas and nays on the motion to set aside; which were or-dered, and the question was decided in the affirmative, as

The bill from the House of Representatives to auth rise the issue of a register to the schooner Caroline, Barnstable, was read and referred to the Committee

RESIGNATION OF MR. BERRIEM The PRESIDENT of the Senate said he had received

tter from the honorable Senator from Georgia

bill to fix the compensation of members of Congress.

Objections were made.

And the House adjourned.

Provided, That it shall be in the power of Congress, at any time after the 31st day of December, 1854, to terminate the arrangement for any additional allowance herein provided for, upon giving six months' notice.

And to insert in lieu thereof the following:

Provided, That after the 30th of June, 1854, the rate of Congress in the Compensation shall not avered \$19,250, upless Congress in the Compensation shall not avered \$19,250, upless Congress in the Compensation shall not avered \$19,250, upless Congress in the Compensation shall not avered \$19,250, upless Congress in the Compensation shall not avered \$19,250, upless Congress in the Compensation shall not avered \$19,250, upless Congress in the Compensation shall not avered \$19,250, upless Congress in the Compensation shall not avered \$19,250, upless Congress in the Compensation shall not avered \$19,250, upless Congress in the Compensation shall not avere of all his supplied to private business. He had understood, however, from the Chairman of the Chairma ing the resignation of his seat in the Senate of the United States, observing that, after so long a service with that honorable and distinguished Senator, it was with very great regret that he presented the letter of resignation to the body. The distinguished ability of this Senator, and the kindness and courtesy ever evinced in the discharge of all his public duties, could not fail to be appreciated by every Senator as well as the presiding officer.

The letter was handed to the Secretary, and read as follows:

Sir: Be pleased to accept this as the resignation of my seat in the Senate of the United States. Having already notified to the Governor of Georgia my intention to retire from the Senate, it only remains, in closing my connexion with a body with which I have been so long associated, to express to its members my respectful good wishes for their individual prosperity and happiness, and to subscribe myself,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. MACPHERSON BERRIEN.

JNO. MACPHERSON BERRIEN.

Mr. BUTLER, the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, observed that from the reading of this letter it would be seen that a vacancy had occurred in the committee that would require to be filled. He would take this occasion to say that Judge Berrien was a most valuable member, and one whose counsel he had sought on all important legal and judicial questions. He resorted to that source with more confidence than elsewhere, and meant no disparagement to others when he said so, because that gentleman had been longer on the committee, and was more familiar and better acquainted with the subjects before it than others could possibly be. While the Chair would seek to fill the vacancy, he (Mr. B.) The House resumed the consideration of the bill of a Senate to grant the right of way to the State of ouri, and a portion of the public lands, to aid in the truction of certain railroads in said State, reported erday from the Committee on Public Lands, with an mendment.

Mr. BOCOCK moved to lay the bill and amendment on the table; and on this motion demanded the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and being taken, resulted: Yeas 74, nays 94.

The question then recurred on the amendment reperted by the Committee on Public Lands, viz. strike out the fifth section of the Senate bill, which provides that the lands granted by the bill shall be disposed of only as the work shall progress, and that if the work shall not be completed within ten years, then the sales of the land shall cease, and the money obtained therefrom shall revert to the Treasury of the United States, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That the lands hereby granted to said State shall be disthe Chair would seek to fill the vacancy, he (Mr. B.) could not but regret the necessity that existed for the

change. The CHAIR. That motion will require the unanimous consent of the Senate.

Mr. BADGER, AND SEVERAL OTHER SENATORS. "There

thereof the following:

"That the lands hereby granted to said State shall be disposed of by said State only in manner following, that is to say: that a quantity of land not exceeding one hundred and twenty sections, on each road, and including within a continuous length of twenty miles of said road, may be sold; and when the Governor of said State shall certify to the Secretary of the Interior that said twenty miles of said road is completed, then another like quantity hereby granted may be sold, and so, from time to time, until said road is completed; and if said road be not completed within ten years, no further sales shall be made, and the lands unsold shall revert to the United States."

Mr. BOCCOK demanded the years and nava on the adonan be no objection."

The Chair had not named the successor when the Senate adjourned.

BILL PASSED. The bill to enable the Government to deepen the passes of the Mississippi river was read a third time and passed.

DEFICIENCY BILL. On motion of Mr. HUNTER, the Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the deficiency bill, the amendment pending being that offered by Mr. Bell to strike out the provise from the amendment of the committee granting additional compensation to the Collins line of steamers, and to insert

tion of the amendment, which were ordered and taken, with the following result: Yeas 102, nays 70.

The bill was then ordered to be read a third time by a vote of 93 yeas to 76 nays, and it was accordingly read Provided, That after the 30th of June, 1854, the rate of com

Provided, That after the 30th of June, 1854, the rate of compensation shall not exceed \$19,250, unless Congress in the mean time shall otherwise provide.

Mr. RUSK regarded the amendment as equivalent to a defeat of the whole measure, contending that the result of its adoption would be saying, in language too plain to be misunderstood, to the Cunard line, "redouble your exertions now; the Collins line will have a brief period to exist, and then we shall secure the monopoly."

Mr. DAWSON intimated that, if his conviction

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL—SLAVERY.
On motion of Mr. GROW, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. SEYMOUR, of Connecticut, in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the year ending June 30, 1853.

Mr. Grow addressed the Committee, stating that the remarks he desired to submit now he would much have preferred to make some time since, mon the introduction of Mr. DAWSON intimated that, if his convictions were as strong as those of the Senater from Texas as to the result, he would, like him, be opposed to the amendment, but he regarded it as a liberal proposition.

The question having been taken, it was decided in the

egative, as follows: YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Bell, Borland, Brodhead, Butler, Cass, Chase, Dawson, DeSaussure, Dodge of Wisconsin, Hunter, King, Mallory, Mason, Norris, Sebastian, Underwood, Wade, Walker, and Weller—20.

NAYS—Messrs. Badger, Bright, Cooper, Davis, Fish, Hale, Houston, James, Jones of Iowa, Mangum, Miller, Pearce, Pratt, Rusk, Seward, Shields, Smith, Soule, Spruance, Stockton. Toucev, and Upham—22.

ton, Toucey, and Upham—22.

Mr. DAWSON then moved to amend the amendment by inserting the same amendment as Mr. Bell, only extending the time to the 31st December, instead of June.

This amendment was also decided in the negative, a

YEAS-Messrs. Adams, Bell, Borland, Brodhead, Cas

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Bell, Borland, Brodhead, Cass, Chase, Dawson, DeSaussure, Dodge of Wisconsin, Hunter, King, Mason, Pratt, Sebastian, Underwood, Wade, Walker, and Weller—18.

NAYS—Messrs. Badger, Bright, Cooper, Davis, Fish, Hale, Hamlin, Houston, James, Jones of Iowa, Mangum, Miller, Norris, Pearce, Rusk, Seward, Shields, Smith, Soule, Spruance, Stockton, Toucey, and Upham—23. soon gathered cinders enough to cover themselves. The North had been told, and they believed it to be true, that Mr. BORLAND then moved to amend the bill by addin a provise to the effect that the mail service be transferred from the Navy to the Post Office Department, and the ex-pense be paid directly out of the Treasury, and not to be

North had been told, and they believed it to be true, that the people of the South were opposed to any and all agitation on the subject of slavery. The North had been led to believe that this was sincere, and came from hearts anxious to see all sections worshipping in harmony at the altar of our common country. But, strange as it might seem, and to illustrate the strange inconsistency of man, no sooner had Congress convened than they found themselves upon the eve of another sectional controversy. Who was the incendiary who that raised his hand to fire the temple of liberty? chargeable to the appropriations for the navy, contendin that it was a mail line and nothing more, and should b Who was the incendiary who that raised his hand to fire the temple of liberty?

At the opening of Congress, before the organization of the House, this subject was introduced into the Democratic caucus by the gentleman from Tennessee, (Mr. Polk;) and on the first day of the session, in the other end of the Capitol, by a Senator from Mississippi, (Mr. Foote;) and afterwards it was introduced into the House by two gentlemen from Georgia, (Messrs. Jackson and Hillyen.) Thus the agitation came from the South. put on that footing.

The question was decided in the negative, as follows YEAS-Messrs. Borland, Brodhead, Butler, Chase, Cooper

YEAS—Messrs. Borland, Brodhead, Butler, Chase, Cooper, DeSaussure, Dodge of Wisconsin, Fish, Hunter, Mason, Stockton, Underwood, Wade, Walker, and Weller—15.

NAYS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Bradbury, Bright, Cass, Davis, Dawson, Hale, Hamlin, Houston, James, Jones of Iowa, Mangum, Miller, Norris, Pearce, Pratt, Rusk, Seward, Shields, Smith, Soule, Spraance, and Upham—25.

Mr. CHASE then moved to amend the amendment by Thus the agitation came from the South.

Here and there in the North there might be found an individual faithless to the Constitution; but the great mass were true to all its guaranties and principles, and providing that the contract shall cease to be obligatory from and after the 31st of December, 1854, and the Post-master General advertise for proposals for carrying the

mail in suitable American steamers.

This amendment was likewise decided in the negative, Mr. G. then speke against endorsing the finality of the compromise measures. He said that by this gentlemen Constitution itself. The Democracy of the country was now asked to strike from its banner—a banner which had

YEAS—Mesers. Adams, Borland, Brodhead, Butler, Chase, DeSaussure, Dodge of Wisconsin, Hunter, Mason, Sebastian, Sumner, Underwood, Wade, Walker, Weller, Whitcomb—16.

NAYS—Mesers. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Bright, Cass, Cooper, Davis, Dawson, Fish, Hale, Hamlin, Houston, James, Jones of Iowa, Mangum, Miller, Norris, Pearce, Pratt, Rusk, Seward, Shields, Smith, Soule, Spruance, Stockton, Toucey, and Upham—28. been borne in triumph for more than half a century, an emblem of progress and great American ideas—the principle that the legislation of the country was at all times and under all circumstances subject to the control of the majority of the American people, and to inscribe in its place a new and strange device, the finality of a law passed by Congress. He would endorse no doctrine of finality in American legislation; for it was not in accordance with the genius and spirit of our institutions, nor with true ideas of American progress.

Mr. GOODRICH repelled the charge that the people of the North were disloyal because they would not endorse the compromise measures in the sense of Southern gentlemen, who construed them to mean that slavery is not hereafter to be prohibited in the Territories, and that the fugitive slave law is never to be repealed or modified. The people of the North were devoted to the true principles of the Union, and nowhere did this devotion burn purer or brighter than in the State he had the honor in part to represent, although he had heard people of that State declare that the fugitive slave law might be modified. And was it treason to suggest that that law might be improved? Were we the freest people on the globe, The question was then taken on concurring in

mendment as made in Committee of the Whole, viz: amendment as made in Committee of the Whole, viz:

"For additional compensation for increasing the transportation of the United States mail between New York and Liverpool, in the Collins line of steamers, to twenty-six trips per
annum, at such times as shall be directed by the Postmaster
General, and in conformity to his last annual report to Congress, and his letter of the fifteenth of November last to the
Secretary of the Navy, commencing said increased service on
the first of January, 1852, at the rate of \$33,000 per trip, in
lieu of the present allowance, the sum of \$236,500: Provided,
That it shell be in the power of Congress at any time after the
31st day of December, 1854, to terminate the arrangement for
any additional allowance herein provided for, upon giving six
months' notice."

months' notice. The question was then taken, and decided in the affirm

Ative, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Badger, Bright, Cooper, Davis, Dawson, Fish, Hale, Hamlin, Houston, James, Jones of Iowa, Mangum, Miller, Norris, Pearce, Pratt, Rusk, Seward, Shields, Smith, Soule, Spruance, Stockton, Sumner, Toucey, Upham—27.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Bell, Borland, Brodhead, Butler, Chase, Clemens, DeSaussure, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Hunter, Mason, Sebastian, Underwood, Wade, Walker, Weller, Whitcomb—19. fied. And was it treason to suggest that that law might be improved? Were we the freest people on the globe, and was this the model Republic of the world, and yet had we a law for the return of fugitive slaves which was permanent, and which was to override the Constitution and stand unalterable forever?

Mr. G. then proceeded to prove that the power of Congress to prohibit slavery in the Territories was full and ample by the arguments of one of the ablest Southern statesmen in the present Congress, (Judge Berrier;) and also to prove that by the declarations and opinions of another no less distinguished Southern statesman, (Mr. Calhoun,) the anti-slavery sentiment in the North was not only just as a sentiment or feeling, but as a principle.

The Committee then rose and reported progress.

Mr. HALE then moved to strike out the proviso allowing the Superintendent of the Nautical Almanac a salary of \$3,000 per annum. On this motion a protracted discussion ensued; when

the question was taken by yeas and nays; and, the vote being 22 yeas and 22 nays, the motion failed.

Mr. WELLER moved to strike out an amendment which had been inserted at his request, appropriating \$10,000 for procuring copies or other evidences of laws or ordinances of the Spanish or Mexican Governments relating to land claims in California, and on the ground that it would be better acted upon in the ground appropriation

would be better acted upon in the general appropriation bill; which was agreed to.

On motion by Mr. CLEMENS, the bill was further amended by adding \$100,000 for the completion of the custom-house at Mobile, Alabama.

On motion by Mr. ATCHISON, the bill was amended by adding an appropriation of \$60,000 for the payment of certain Indian annuities.

The bill was further amended by Mr. BRODHEAD, by the insertion of a clause relating to the dry dock at California.

Mr. BORLAND moved an amendment; which, after a protracted discussion, was withdrawn, and the amend-ments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill read a On motion, the Senate adjourned over to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ness was the private calendar, but if the motion of the Sen-ator from Virginia should prevail, he (Mr. B.) would feel compelled to ask the Senate to hear him on the finality of the compromise; that was, he meant the concluding part of a speech commenced last February, which he felt anxious to be delivered of. Mr. WALSH, by unanimous consent, from the Commi Mr. WALSH, by unanimous consent, from the Commit-tee on Commerce, reported a bill to change the name of the American built vessel named Amelia, (owned by Joseph Wethers,) and grant a register in her new name; which was read three times and passed. LAND FOR RAILROADS.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill of the Senate to grant the right of way to the State of Mis-souri, and a portion of the public lands, to aid in the con-struction of certain railroads in said State, the pending

struction of certain railroads in said State, the pending question being upon its passage.

Mr. HALL moved the previous question, which was seconded: Ayes 84, noes 66.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, moved to lay the bill on the table, and expressed the hope that it would be kept there until after the Convention should have acted.

Mr. HARRIS, of Tennessee, demanded the yeas and nays on this motion, which were ordered, and being taken, resulted: Yeas 72, nays 104.

So the bill was not laid on the table.

The main question was then ordered to be taken, and, being put, the bill was passed by the following vote: Yeas 103, nays 82.

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar.

Committee of the Whole on the private calendar.

Mr. HIBBARD moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. HOUSTON remarked that he had no objection to

Mr. DANIEL, in reply to Mr. Housron, said that this

Mr. DANIEL, in reply to Mr. Houston, said that this was "objection day," and all the bills now upon the calendar having already been objected to, nothing could be accomplished by going into committee on private bills.

The motion of Mr. Syanton was negatived.

The question was then taken on the motion of Mr. Hibbard, and it was disagreed to: Yeas 86, nays 93.

Mr. VENABLE moved that the House proceed to the consideration of business on the Speaker's table; which motion was not agreed to. otion was not agreed to.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

On motion of Mr. CAMPBELL, of Illinois, the House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Sermour, of Connecticut, in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department, and for falfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the year ending June 30, 1853.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Illinois, remarked that he did not intend to make a political speech, and in his judgment it would have been much better and much more profitable to both pelitical parties if all the political speeches which had been delivered since the beginning of the session to the present time had never been made. He believed that time and experience would verify the truth of what he said, and that afer the nominations should be made and the Presidential candidates should be fairly in the field, gentlemen would find they had only been teaching bloody instructions, which being taught, would return to plague the inventors. What political ammunition he had instore he intended to reserve for the common enemy, after the political nominations should be made and the two political armies be in the field, led on to the fight by their respective captains. He trusted that neither before nor after the nomination would they hear any more, at least on the Democratic side of the House, of that painful crimination and recrimination with which they had been so frequently entertained. He hoped that they would meet the enemy with an unbroken front, shoulder to shoulder, and fight the battle as they had been in the habit of doing in times past, and they would then have every guaranty that glorious victory would crown their efforts.

Mr. C. then spoke at length against the Iowa railroad bill, reported some time since from the Committee on Public Lands, mainly because it was local in its character. He gave his views on the subject of grants of land for railroads, being in favor of those which were national in their c

their character.

Mr. CLARK then proceeded to reply to the remarks of Mr. CAMPBELL, of Illinois, strongly advocating the Iowarailroad bill. Before concluding he yielded to a motion that the committee rise; which being agreed to—
The committee rose and the House adjourned.

THE SUBJECT OF IRRIGATION.

We copy from the New York Evening Post the annexed notice of a recent work, to which we are meved in part by a motive of a personal nature ; and that is, some acquaintance with the estimable and accomplished author of the book referred to. The subject, however, is an important one, and the notice itself interesting:

FROM THE NEW YORK EVENING POST. ITALIAN IRRIGATION, being a report on the -

cultural Canals of Piedmont and Lombardy, addressed to the honorable the Court of Directors of the East India. Company, by R. Baird Smith, F. G. S. Captain in the Army, and First Lieutenant of Engineers Bengal Presidency. Printed by order. 2 volumes octavo. Volume I, Historical and Descriptive; volume II, Practical and Legislative. Wm. Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh, 1852. This is the title of forthcoming volumes, accompanied by an illustrative atlas, not yet published in London, but of which one or two advance copies have been sent to

America.

The great works for the improvement of agriculture throughout British India, recently completed, and now in progress of execution, have attracted the attention of the Government of India and its officers to the systems of the Government of India and its officers to the systems of land irrigation, which have made the plains of Northern Italy, for ages past, the richest in the world. The East India Company, in December, 1850, detatched Capt. Baird Smith upon the service of investigation, "to study the system," remarks the author, "in its various relations; to examine the details of its works, so famous in the history of hydraulic engineering; to investigate the principles and note the practical application of these legislative enactments, which, by universal consent, are held to be the most perfect at present in existence; to become familiar with the actual operation of that machinery for the distribution of water to the cultivators, which is considered by most observers to come nearest to the type of ered by most observers to come nearest to the type of theoretical perfection, the history of which will be found hereafter to have an almost romantic interest; and, finally,

hereafter to have an almost romantic interest; and, finally, to observe carefully those sanitary arrangements which the continued experience of ages may have suggested for preserving the public health, with the least possible secrifice of individual interests."

Capt. Baird Smith, who had for several years served gallantly in the army of the Punjaub under Lord Hardinge, Sir Harry Smith, Lord Gough, and been engaged in the fiercest battles fought in the Punjaub, and had been employed also in the Irrigation Department of Northern India, seems to have entered upon the duties assigned him with the truest interest alike in the subject and the object of the work, and spared no personal exertion to give full effect to the views of his Government.

The first part of his report is an interesting personal

object of the work, and spared no personal exertion to give full effect to the views of his Government.

The first part of his report is an interesting personal narrative of his labors in Piedmont, the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom and Tuscany, where he constantly received valuable assistance from the courtesy of the Italians of all grades, and in every position, private or official.

The second part consists of historical and descriptive details of the canals of irrigation in Northern Italy, with remarks on the hydrography, soil, climate, and population of the irrigated districts, and a historical summary of the progress of the modern system of irrigation, introduced in the twelfth century by the Cistercian monks of Chiaravalle. The extent and number of the canals of irrigation, and the amount of capital involved in them, will generally be read with surprise. The entire length of these canals in Lombardy, including the great line and their first class branches, exceed 4,500 miles; and when the great map of the country is examined, it seems as though scarce an acre of the entire surface of the Milanese-were without severals surread over everals. The expenditures for these canals. though scarce an acre of the entire surface of the Milanese-were without several intersecting canals. The expenditure for these canals, spread over seven hundred years, has been enormous, and is estimated at £80 the acre. The present returns from the irrigated provinces are some \$560,000, representing a capital of fully fourteen millions sterling, or ninety millions of dollars, due to the employment of water in this fertile region.

"The expenditure," says Capt. Baird Smith, "has converted a maremma into a garden; and though when presented in the form of a bare money account its results are not great, yet its real effects are to be traced and its true history read on the face of the land, and in the ma-

true history read on the face of the land, and in the ma-terial condition of its two and a half millions of inhabi-

The appendix to the first volume contains a volume

tants."

The appendix to the first volume contains a voluminous list of native authors on the history, practice, and legislation of irrigation in Northern Italy, and next a valuable eketch, which will be new to the American reader, of the irrigation system of Northern and Central India. This commences with some notice of the first India canal, dating from the middle of the fourteenth century, in the reign of the enlightened and benevolent Feroze Toghlak, a monarch of whom it is recorded that he built "fifty dams across rivers to promote irrigation, forty mosques thirty colleges, one hundred caravansaries, thirty resertions for irrigation, one hundred hospitals, one hundred public baths, one hundred and fifty bridges, besides many other edifices for pleasure or ornament."

The past and present efforts of the English Gevernment to improve the irrigation of British India are stated at length. The cost, history, and results of the Jumnacanals; the canals of the valley of Dryrah; the canal of the Sutlej; the Grand Ganges canal, and other works completed and projected; the annual amount of water rent; their beneficial influence during the famine of 1837-8, and their influence on land revenue and population, are clearly given, and this part of the work, to the general reader, will be by no means the least attractive.

The second volume contains part third, on the practice of irrigation in Northern Italy, and part fourth, on the legislation of irrigation in Northern Italy, and part fourth, on the legislation of irrigation in Northern Italy, and their character.

The whole subject is one of great interest, and one that in this country has been comparatively but little studied. Capt. Baird Smith is now travelling in the United States,

The whole subject is one of great interest, and one that in this country has been comparatively but little studied. Capt. Baird Smith is now travelling in the United States, and visited a few days since the Military Academy at West Point, where he was received with the most friendly courtesy. The dedication prefixed to the work is marked by a striking frankness and simplity: "I dedicate this work to my Brother Officers in the Irrigation Department of Northern India, because I respect and love them."

NAVAL .- The frigate Congress, Commodore McKERVER. remained at Montevideo, March 14.

The sloop-of-war Portsmouth, Commander Thomas A. DORNIN, sailed from Valparaiso March 31 for Callao. The frigate Saranac and sloop-of-war Albany arrived

from Pensacola on the 15th. the House going into committee on the private calendar,